



# The Compiler.

## OUR FLAG!



The union of men—the union of land—  
The union of wealth—the union of hands—  
And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1862.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

HON. ISAAC STENKER,  
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

COL. JAMES P. BARR,  
OF PITTSBURGH.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of

CHARLES W. J. in Gettysburg, on Saturday,

the 10th day of July inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for

the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the

Delegate Elections and the County Convention,

and transacting such other business as may

be deemed necessary. Every member is

urged to be present.

JACOB HINKERHOFF, Chairman.

THE following persons compose the

Committee:

Gettysburg—J. Hinkerkhoff, H. J. Stable.

Shenandoah—Francis Brown.

Union—Philip Donohue.

Tyrone—Jacob C. Pittenger.

Reading—Thomas N. Dick.

Hamilton—John Doherty.

Osford—Henry J. Kuhn.

Berwick—Frederick Wolf.

Berwick—Samuel Brown.

Conowingo—Samuel G. Swearingen, Jr.

Union—Daniel Coleman.

Germany—Dr. E. F. Shorb.

Nonnewick—J. R. Smith.

Mountjoy—Henry Reider.

Freedom—Andrew White.

Liberty—Abraham Kries, of A.

Hamilton—Jno. W. McCannell.

Franklin—Dr. Wm. C. Stem.

McAllen—Wm. Overlander.

Butter—Jesse Dull.

Hanington—Carson O. Moore.

Lalander—Michael Stumhaugh.

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

The Republican editors, unable to defend

the Abolition actions of their leaders in

Congress—indeed, driven to the wall at all

points—seek to shift the responsibility for

the present state of things, with its vast

expense of blood and treasure, from their

own to the shoulders of the Democratic

party. But no sensible man can be deceived

by any such transparent dodge. Look at a

few items in the record:

The Democratic party was unanimously

in favor of settling our national difficulties

upon that fair and honorable plan, the

Crittenden Compromise. The leaders of

the Republican party opposed this, and

having a majority in Congress, DEFEATED IT.

Why? Because such a settlement would

have finally arranged the slavery question—

removed it from the arena of politics—and,

in the language of Governor Andrew, of

Massachusetts, "would have broken the back-

bone of the Republican body," which they con-

sidered "a greater calamity than civil war!"

This was in the beginning of the troubles.

What followed? Corruption of the most

spurious character. The Fremonts, the

Cummingses, the Morgans, and hosts of other

Republican clans, put their arms, shoulder

deep, into the public treasury, and millions

corruptly disappeared!

"IN THE FIFTH YEAR OF A REPUBLICAN

ADMINISTRATION, WHICH CAME INTO

POWER UPON PROMISES OF REFORM

AND RETRENCHMENT, THERE IS INDUBIT-

ABLE EVIDENCE ABROAD IN THE LAND

THAT SOMEONE HAS PLUNDERED THE

PUBLIC TREASURY WELL NIGH IN THE

SINGLE YEAR AS MUCH AS THE ENTIRE

CURRENT YEARLY EXPENSES OF THE

GOVERNMENT DURING THE ADMINISTRATION

WHICH THE PEOPLE HURLED FROM

## "THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG"

When the Know Nothing leaders started

their midnight organization, they made

pretensions to the purest patriotism, and

seemingly ignored all "party" spirit. "Let

us all be Americans!" shouted they. We

said at the time that their professions were

hollow, and were made with a view to ob-

tain political power—to secure offices for

men who could not otherwise get them.

The result proved the correctness of our

opinion. When "Sam" would no longer

serve their selfish and proscriptive purposes,

they ceased to ring pears to him.

Their next object of affection was "Sam-

ho," and to him they still cling. But

humbly they must again be resorted to, to

the better to accomplish their cherished end.

It won't do to take open Abolition ground.

Honest people might be staggered by a

frank avowal of their purpose. Hence,

notwithstanding the sectional character of

their party—the disunion sentiment ex-

pressed by their leading men during twenty

years, as well as their open disregard of

the Constitution and Laws—these dema-

gogues all of a sudden pretend to be the

special friends of the Union, and, in Demo-

cratic countries, assume the title of "Union

party!" But that this assumption is all

deceit, as was the "no party" cry of Know

Nothingism, must be apparent to every re-

flecting man. The illustration furnished

by the manoeuvres of the Republican leaders

in our country is quite sufficient to produce

this conclusion.

Last fall, feeling their inability to cope

with the Democracy on a square Republi-

can platform, they adopted the "no party"

device—on that basis nominated a ticket—

and, by deluding a few innocent voters,

succeeded in electing a part of it. But how

did their candidates turn out after the

election? They proved to be quite as

warmly Republican as if elected on a dis-

tinctly Republican ticket—party men, and

nothing else. There was no more mark

Republican in the Legislature than Busby

—voting as he did for all the measures of

that party, and for all its candidates, even

supporting two prominent Know Nothings

for Clark and Moore for State

Treasurer.

But in spite of these well known and

conclusive facts, the pawns are to be tried

again, in order to secure offices for other

honest "patriots." On Saturday week the

so-called "Union Committee" (or rather a

small part of it) assembled at the Eagle

Hotel, and resolved to hold a county con-

vention on the 4th of August, to nominate

a county ticket. It did more. The Re-

publican State Committee, headed by the

notorious Legislative manager, McCune,

some time ago called a State Convention to

select candidates for Auditor General and

Surveyor General. To this party State

Convention the so-called "Union" "no

party" Committee resolved to send R. G.

Harper senatorial and Josiah Hower rep-

resentative delegates! This Committee thus

carried out, what we said in the beginning

they would, the work of the Republican

party. If any act had been wanting to

prove that the leaders intended the Com-

mittee to be a part of the machinery of

their party, the selection of delegates by

it to a party State Convention would

furnish it. The humbuggery of the whole

affair is now fully apparent—the "cat is out

of the bag," head and heels. Can any man

longer be deceived by the flimsy show of

"no party," set up by these fanatical

office-hunting demagogues.

## WHICH IS RIGHT?

The object of the Democratic party—

which does not seek to conceal its identity

by plausible names, and seems to fight

behind masked batteries—is to restore the

Union as it was, and maintain the Con-

stitution as it is. There can be but two

parties at the next election—the party that

stands on the broad platform of the Con-

stitution, and the Abolition party. The one

## THE FIRST REGIMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The title of this regiment would be the

first blush appear to be an anomaly in the

army of the United States. The suppo-

sition that one thousand citizens of the null-

ifying, rebellious State of South Carolina,

could be found to muster under the "Star

Spangled Banner," is one so remote from

the range of probabilities, that the bewil-

dered reader may pause in doubt, after read-

ing the title of this article. Gentle reader,

although there is such a corps as "The

First Regiment of South Carolina Volun-

teers," we do not desire to mislead you—

we will explain.

Gen. Hunter has organized, at Port Royal,

a regiment, composed of runaway slaves,

mostly passed into the U. S. service, who

are armed and equipped at the cost of the

United States. This negro regiment is of-

ficed by non-commissioned officers taken

from the Pennsylvania and New York reg-

iments, and who have been promoted for

that purpose by Gen. Hunter, to the rank

of captain, first and second lieutenants.

The regiment is commanded by Colonel Fos-

ter, a son of Senator Fessenden, of the

State of Maine.

At first the negroes, like children fond

of toys, were pleased with the "pomp

and circumstance of glorious war." But when

they were brought down to the drill, their

unconquerable dislike of all labor, got the

better of their love of glory, and so, on all

favorable opportunities, they ran away!

This valiant regiment, originally consisting

of some nine hundred men, has already

swelled down to three hundred! The un-

dering efforts of Colonel Fessenden and

of the white gentlemen in command, have

signally failed before this inertia of the

black rank and file. The First Regiment of

South Carolina Volunteers is a failure.

As a consequence, the negroes are dis-

gusted, and before an official report can

be had of General Hunter of its exist-

ence, it will be "non est." The philan-

thropic efforts of the Massachusetts school

masters who repaired to Port Royal with

primer, slate and pencil in hand, to teach

the black idea how to shoot in the South

vigorously as in the New England States,

and to draw the full salaries for the same,

have met with as little success in teaching

the arts of peace as our officers in their at-

tempt to teach the art of war.

These combined efforts, on the part of

the civil and military power, to raise the

blacks to the level of the whites, are total

failures. The white officers of the black re-

giment are ill-treated, and may well exclaim,

with F. D. M.: "If I am not ashamed of my

soldiers I am a sensual gurnet." "I'll not

parade through Coventry with them," that

flaccid. Although they may "not march

through Coventry with them," they have

already got themselves into Coventry on

their account; for the soldiers of the white

regiment hold them in such contempt

that they had them in derision as Captain

Cutler, Lieutenant Sauter, and such like

vile epithets.

As regards the New England philan-

thropic teachers, supported, as they were,

all the tenacity of Yankee perseverance,

they have succumbed before the insuper-

able resistance of negro stupidity. They re-

fractantly admit their defeat, and take the

first boat to the genial climes of New

England, where they will resume the man-

ufacture of wooden nutcrackers, or of the

iron theories of Utopian philanthropy.

The upping up of all these facts shows

that there are some 5,000 runaway negroes

at Port Royal and vicinity, who, with pre-

serving appetite, eat up Eagle Sam's ra-

tions, and in return lack in all the luxury

of African laziness in the rays of the ben-

ignism. But when these dearly beloved

objects of Abolition's most tender care

are asked to drill, or work, or learn, they

skedaddle to the swamps, and, ungratefully,

leave their benefactors to ruminate over

these practical results of Abolition theory.

## THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL!

THEIR BANNER IN THE FREEZE, INSCRIBED

WITH—"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT

IS," AND—"THE UNION AS IT WAS!"

The State Convention at Harrisburg, on

Friday last, was a most auspicious assem-

blage of the representatives of the Old

Keynote Democracy. The most gratify-

ing harmony prevailed. Old differences

were forgotten, an earnest desire to pro-

mote the good of our cause, and therefore

of our country, alone inspiring all. The

committee on Resolutions reported a sound-

ly conservative and patriotic series, which

were adopted amidst enthusiastic cheers.

There was not a solitary dissenting voice.

The candidates nominated—Hon. ISAAC

STENKER, of Union county, for Auditor

General, and Col. JAMES P. BARR, of Pit-

ttsburg, for Surveyor General—are honest

and capable—true Democrats, true patri-

ots, true men—who deserve, as they will

receive, a triumphant endorsement at the

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**THE LIST OF WOUNDED IN THE RECENT BATTLES BEFORE BIRMINGHAM.** We notice the following names:

Matthew J. Siplinger, K. 1st, head, slight.  
Joseph Hamilton, K. 1st, slight.  
These are members of Capt. Bailey's Company.

In addition to the above, letters received here on Saturday, dated on Saturday week, announce two additional wounded—Hiram Lady and G. Cyrus Carson—and that, Craig Wistocky was killed. It was rumored here on Saturday that Capt. Bailey had an arm shot off, but it was not credited.

The Pennsylvania Reserves behaved most gallantly. Our State may be proud of them.

**BARN BURN.**—On Saturday morning, the Barn on the property of Mr. W. H. McCree, near Bendersville, was discovered about daylight to be on fire, and was entirely consumed. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been set on fire by a footman, who had obtained leave to sleep in the barn during the night. He has not been seen in the neighborhood since. The barn was insured in the Adams County Fire Insurance Company to the amount of \$300.

**THE FOURTH.**—There was no general town celebration of the Fourth in this place, but many of our citizens betook themselves to the neighboring streams and groves, in small parties, and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Business was, of course, suspended, and the town wore rather a deserted appearance. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and stirring martial music—the latter accompanying the "Adams Rifles," Capt. McConaghy, on parade.

**PIC NICK.**—On Tuesday week, Rev. Mr. McKelvey's School spent the day in the woods, and on Tuesday last, R. A. Lytle's Gymnasium Class had a Pic Niek on the banks of Marsh Creek. On the same day Miss Mary McClellan's Select School spent the day along the same stream. They all had a pleasant time.

**STATE TAX.**—H. B. Danner, Esq., County Treasurer, on Thursday last, paid over the entire quota of State Tax due from Adams County—being the first to do so.

**DR. JAMES CRESS.** of this county, has been appointed Assistant Army Surgeon on board the Daniel Webster. After the battle of Fair Oaks, within the space of 40 hours from the time they commenced operations, Dr. Cress and Taylor dressed the wounds of fifteen hundred soldiers. They labored incessantly night and day, and only partook of one meal during that time.

## TREASON NOT ONE-SIDED.

The great mistake of the present day is the predisposition of the public mind of the North to look upon treason as an altogether one-sided affair, confined exclusively to the South. We cannot say the Patriot and Union, enter into this disposition; for while we see clearly enough the enormous wickedness of the Southern rebellion; while we would urge upon the constituted authorities the vigorous use of all constitutional means to crush it; while we would counsel to just punishment every leading traitor in the rebel States, with as little reluctance as the most blatant Abolitionist in the land; we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to the fact that there are traitors outside the Confederate States—leaders of sects and factions and parties, high in position in the North, who deserve public execution and condign punishment as traitors to the Union.

It is an impression that we cannot get rid of that the time for punishing traitors with adequate Union restraints, such as Sumner and Wade and Lyndon and Stevens, Greeley and Forney, and Garrison and Phillips, has already passed, or is rapidly passing away, and that the day is not distant when these traitors will be allowed to go on their way, these traitors who have instigated many of our army and navy, will be brought to a sudden summary account. Public feeling is rapidly ripening to this point, and unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, the Administration will soon be loudly called upon by a voice more significant than that of mere party, to consign these men, along with their Southern co-laborers, to the walls of Fort Warren and Lafayette, there to await the righteous judgment of the laws of their country.

**THE CHICAGO POST OF THE 9th ult.** takes New England to task in the following manner:

The silly talk of the New England manufacturers, that if the agricultural interests paid but a small portion of the tax, was unworthy of the Senate. The fact is, this war has been imposed on the people of New England. Protected by an outrageous tariff from all foreign competition, they have had a rich harvest since the war commenced. There is not a manufacturer in New England who will not realize from 10 to 20 per cent, on his capital stock for the year ending the first of June. This is not confined to any branch of industry, but includes all branches of manufactures. The fact is, this war has been imposed on the people of New England. Protected by an outrageous tariff from all foreign competition, they have had a rich harvest since the war commenced. There is not a manufacturer in New England who will not realize from 10 to 20 per cent, on his capital stock for the year ending the first of June. This is not confined to any branch of industry, but includes all branches of manufactures.

**THE HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.**—The rumor goes that the arrival at New York of the negro brigade ordered by the new administration, has been abandoned. Two surgeons came on board the ship, but several officers refused to go there in company with negroes, and that therefore the project of sending the negroes was abandoned. Two surgeons came on board the ship, but several officers refused to go there in company with negroes, and that therefore the project of sending the negroes was abandoned.

**THE LOSS BY THE LATE FLOOD.**—The loss by the great flood in the Lehigh valley, is estimated at five million dollars. The Philadelphia Record publishes an elaborate report of the disasters, which says that about one hundred persons were drowned by the sudden rise of the waters. At Mauch Chunk, there was a high lock which gave away, engulfing a large number of boats on which at least fifty persons were sleeping, all of whom perished. At that point the water was twenty-seven feet high, being six feet higher than the great flood of 1864.

**A BRICK WAS BURN.**—At a settlement of about a thousand men, women and children, thirty miles west of Salt Lake city, a lawless band formed. Some time since, having committed various depredations in the surrounding country, they were, on the 11th ult., surrounded by a force of 250 U. S. infantry and artillery. A fight took place, in which 174 were taken prisoners and the leader of the outlaws was killed. Several soldiers were killed.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Correspondence between the Governors of the Legal States and the President.

## 300,000 More Troops Called Out.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of several States—obtained at the War Department to-day—will explain itself.

To the President of the United States:—Sir: The undersigned, Governor of the State of Kentucky, in response to the call of the President, and in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable depletion of the services, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request—if it meets with your entire approval—that you will call out the National Guard of this State, and to add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to maintain and hold possession of the numerous military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush out the rebellion that exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government.

We all believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and that to end the people of the United States are desirous to see promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that may be deemed needful to secure our government.

I send you, Sir, the following list of the Governors of the States of Maine: J. B. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire; Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont; A. B. Fiske, Governor of Connecticut; E. H. Morgan, Governor of New York; Charles S. O'Brien, Governor of New Jersey; A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania; A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland; T. H. Porcupine, Governor of Virginia; Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan; J. B. Tompkins, Governor of Indiana; J. C. W. Foster, Governor of Ohio; Alex. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota; Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois; Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin.

## REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 1, 1862.

Gentlemen:—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication that you have just received, I have decided to call into service an additional force of three hundred thousand (300,000) men, to be drawn from the National Guard of the States, and to be organized and equipped in the most efficient manner possible. I have decided to call into service an additional force of three hundred thousand (300,000) men, to be drawn from the National Guard of the States, and to be organized and equipped in the most efficient manner possible.

## Special Notices.

**Purify the Blood.**—No few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the impurities of the blood. It is the cause of all the diseases that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect Ayer's Serravallo's Extract of Serravallo. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow out of it. It is a powerful and a safe remedy, and is not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy. There are many who have relied on, and long been sought for, and now for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of a full description of its merits. But the kind of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever known. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. It is a powerful and a safe remedy, and is not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy.

**Female Diseases** are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Serravallo. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Prepared by Dr. J. C. JAYNE & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 CENTS per Box. Free Boxes sent. Sold by A. D. BERNHARDT, and dealers everywhere. [June 3, '62, 2m]

**HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INDISPENSABLE.**—Recall that all sickness arises from impurities of the blood. It is the cause of all the diseases that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect Ayer's Serravallo's Extract of Serravallo. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow out of it. It is a powerful and a safe remedy, and is not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy.

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## UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.

It gives great pleasure to lay before our readers the following letter, written by Gen. CORTLANDT, an able Kentucky lawyer, and a Unionist in the dark days of our country after the battle of Bull Run, when he joined the army and served his country in the three months volunteers. He was also a member of the Legislature of his State, and when the Secessionists attempted to carry Kentucky out of the Union, he battled nobly against their traitorous schemes. This letter, coming from a Union man of this stamp, entitles it to some consideration at the hands of honest men of all parties. The Republicans, if they can take the time to consider any thing but the negro, should think seriously over it:

SHIRLEYVILLE, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—This horrid war would soon end if the North and South people united in the same spirit. No man looks with more horror on the utter wantonness and wickedness of the rebellion than I do, yet I confess that I am often disgusted, if not enraged, at the folly and madness of the big warping sides in and out of Congress. They, among other things, equally erroneous, think that every slaveholder is a rebel, and that the rebellion is the effect of slavery. It is the work of wicked and ambitious politicians, using the non-slaveholders and honest men of the North as tools. I assure you that the slaveholders of Kentucky are the Union men and the non-slaveholders are the rebels. This may seem strange to you, but it is so, indeed. I will give you a few examples from the State. First, in my town, there are about twenty secessionists, not one of whom is a slaveholder, and half of them northern men by birth. The solid men and slaveholders are all Union men. Again last year I was elected to the Legislature from this county. There are eight precincts in this county, six of which are heavy slaveholding communities, in all of which I received large majorities in the two where there are but few slaves. I was elected to one, after receiving 100 votes, and the other, after receiving 100 votes, and the people of the North, as a class, is that the abolitionists have always talked and believed that the non-slaveholders were the rebels. It is a mistake. Instead of their hatred of an abolitionist is far more intense than that of our negro holders. Again, this is one of the wealthiest counties in the State—having 7,000 slaves. We are strong Union. Our next is a poor, but it is a Union. It has a population of only 1,000 slaves. It is ten to one rebel. And so it works over the State. But I want to tell you that the North and while we are at it, I want those Northern madmen given also to understand that they must not think of the South as the internal agitation. They, in fact, are to blame for the war, by giving our men a pretext for it, and thus enabling them to raise armies among the ignorant and impulsive people. I hope when the smoke of battle rises, the people of the North will see that much of our trouble arose from fanaticism long among themselves, and that they will unite with us conservative men in consigning abolitionism and secessionism to one common grave of infamy. Truly, Yours, J. B. CORTLANDT.

**Death of Gen. Scott's Wife.**—The New York Post states that Gen. Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome, on the 10th ult. Mrs. Scott (formerly Miss Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was 72 years.

## THE MARKETS.

**GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 00 to 5 10
Flour, No. 1	4 50 to 4 60
Flour, No. 2	4 30 to 4 40
Flour, No. 3	4 10 to 4 20
Flour, No. 4	3 90 to 4 00
Flour, No. 5	3 70 to 3 80
Flour, No. 6	3 50 to 3 60
Flour, No. 7	3 30 to 3 40
Flour, No. 8	3 10 to 3 20
Flour, No. 9	2 90 to 3 00
Flour, No. 10	2 70 to 2 80
Flour, No. 11	2 50 to 2 60
Flour, No. 12	2 30 to 2 40
Flour, No. 13	2 10 to 2 20
Flour, No. 14	1 90 to 2 00
Flour, No. 15	1 70 to 1 80
Flour, No. 16	1 50 to 1 60
Flour, No. 17	1 30 to 1 40
Flour, No. 18	1 10 to 1 20
Flour, No. 19	90 to 1 00
Flour, No. 20	80 to 90

**RAILROADS—FRIDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 10 to 5 20
Flour, No. 1	4 60 to 4 70
Flour, No. 2	4 40 to 4 50
Flour, No. 3	4 20 to 4 30
Flour, No. 4	4 00 to 4 10
Flour, No. 5	3 80 to 3 90
Flour, No. 6	3 60 to 3 70
Flour, No. 7	3 40 to 3 50
Flour, No. 8	3 20 to 3 30
Flour, No. 9	3 00 to 3 10
Flour, No. 10	2 80 to 2 90
Flour, No. 11	2 60 to 2 70
Flour, No. 12	2 40 to 2 50
Flour, No. 13	2 20 to 2 30
Flour, No. 14	2 00 to 2 10
Flour, No. 15	1 80 to 1 90
Flour, No. 16	1 60 to 1 70
Flour, No. 17	1 40 to 1 50
Flour, No. 18	1 20 to 1 30
Flour, No. 19	1 00 to 1 10
Flour, No. 20	90 to 1 00

**RAILROADS—THURSDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 20 to 5 30
Flour, No. 1	4 70 to 4 80
Flour, No. 2	4 50 to 4 60
Flour, No. 3	4 30 to 4 40
Flour, No. 4	4 10 to 4 20
Flour, No. 5	3 90 to 4 00
Flour, No. 6	3 70 to 3 80
Flour, No. 7	3 50 to 3 60
Flour, No. 8	3 30 to 3 40
Flour, No. 9	3 10 to 3 20
Flour, No. 10	2 90 to 3 00
Flour, No. 11	2 70 to 2 80
Flour, No. 12	2 50 to 2 60
Flour, No. 13	2 30 to 2 40
Flour, No. 14	2 10 to 2 20
Flour, No. 15	1 90 to 2 00
Flour, No. 16	1 70 to 1 80
Flour, No. 17	1 50 to 1 60
Flour, No. 18	1 30 to 1 40
Flour, No. 19	1 10 to 1 20
Flour, No. 20	90 to 1 00

**RAILROADS—WEDNESDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 30 to 5 40
Flour, No. 1	4 80 to 4 90
Flour, No. 2	4 60 to 4 70
Flour, No. 3	4 40 to 4 50
Flour, No. 4	4 20 to 4 30
Flour, No. 5	4 00 to 4 10
Flour, No. 6	3 80 to 3 90
Flour, No. 7	3 60 to 3 70
Flour, No. 8	3 40 to 3 50
Flour, No. 9	3 20 to 3 30
Flour, No. 10	3 00 to 3 10
Flour, No. 11	2 80 to 2 90
Flour, No. 12	2 60 to 2 70
Flour, No. 13	2 40 to 2 50
Flour, No. 14	2 20 to 2 30
Flour, No. 15	2 00 to 2 10
Flour, No. 16	1 80 to 1 90
Flour, No. 17	1 60 to 1 70
Flour, No. 18	1 40 to 1 50
Flour, No. 19	1 20 to 1 30
Flour, No. 20	1 00 to 1 10

**RAILROADS—TUESDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 40 to 5 50
Flour, No. 1	4 90 to 5 00
Flour, No. 2	4 70 to 4 80
Flour, No. 3	4 50 to 4 60
Flour, No. 4	4 30 to 4 40
Flour, No. 5	4 10 to 4 20
Flour, No. 6	3 90 to 4 00
Flour, No. 7	3 70 to 3 80
Flour, No. 8	3 50 to 3 60
Flour, No. 9	3 30 to 3 40
Flour, No. 10	3 10 to 3 20
Flour, No. 11	2 90 to 3 00
Flour, No. 12	2 70 to 2 80
Flour, No. 13	2 50 to 2 60
Flour, No. 14	2 30 to 2 40
Flour, No. 15	2 10 to 2 20
Flour, No. 16	1 90 to 2 00
Flour, No. 17	1 70 to 1 80
Flour, No. 18	1 50 to 1 60
Flour, No. 19	1 30 to 1 40
Flour, No. 20	1 10 to 1 20

**RAILROADS—MONDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 50 to 5 60
Flour, No. 1	5 00 to 5 10
Flour, No. 2	4 80 to 4 90
Flour, No. 3	4 60 to 4 70
Flour, No. 4	4 40 to 4 50
Flour, No. 5	4 20 to 4 30
Flour, No. 6	4 00 to 4 10
Flour, No. 7	3 80 to 3 90
Flour, No. 8	3 60 to 3 70
Flour, No. 9	3 40 to 3 50
Flour, No. 10	3 20 to 3 30
Flour, No. 11	3 00 to 3 10
Flour, No. 12	2 80 to 2 90
Flour, No. 13	2 60 to 2 70
Flour, No. 14	2 40 to 2 50
Flour, No. 15	2 20 to 2 30
Flour, No. 16	2 00 to 2 10
Flour, No. 17	1 80 to 1 90
Flour, No. 18	1 60 to 1 70
Flour, No. 19	1 40 to 1 50
Flour, No. 20	1 20 to 1 30

**RAILROADS—SUNDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 60 to 5 70
Flour, No. 1	5 10 to 5 20
Flour, No. 2	4 90 to 5 00
Flour, No. 3	4 70 to 4 80
Flour, No. 4	4 50 to 4 60
Flour, No. 5	4 30 to 4 40
Flour, No. 6	4 10 to 4 20
Flour, No. 7	3 90 to 4 00
Flour, No. 8	3 70 to 3 80
Flour, No. 9	3 50 to 3 60
Flour, No. 10	3 30 to 3 40
Flour, No. 11	3 10 to 3 20
Flour, No. 12	2 90 to 3 00
Flour, No. 13	2 70 to 2 80
Flour, No. 14	2 50 to 2 60
Flour, No. 15	2 30 to 2 40
Flour, No. 16	2 10 to 2 20
Flour, No. 17	1 90 to 2 00
Flour, No. 18	1 70 to 1 80
Flour, No. 19	1 50 to 1 60
Flour, No. 20	1 30 to 1 40

**RAILROADS—SATURDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 70 to 5 80
Flour, No. 1	5 20 to 5 30
Flour, No. 2	5 00 to 5 10
Flour, No. 3	4 80 to 4 90
Flour, No. 4	4 60 to 4 70
Flour, No. 5	4 40 to 4 50
Flour, No. 6	4 20 to 4 30
Flour, No. 7	4 00 to 4 10
Flour, No. 8	3 80 to 3 90
Flour, No. 9	3 60 to 3 70
Flour, No. 10	3 40 to 3 50
Flour, No. 11	3 20 to 3 30
Flour, No. 12	3 00 to 3 10
Flour, No. 13	2 80 to 2 90
Flour, No. 14	2 60 to 2 70
Flour, No. 15	2 40 to 2 50
Flour, No. 16	2 20 to 2 30
Flour, No. 17	2 00 to 2 10
Flour, No. 18	1 80 to 1 90
Flour, No. 19	1 60 to 1 70
Flour, No. 20	1 40 to 1 50

**RAILROADS—FRIDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 80 to 5 90
Flour, No. 1	5 30 to 5 40
Flour, No. 2	5 10 to 5 20
Flour, No. 3	4 90 to 5 00
Flour, No. 4	4 70 to 4 80
Flour, No. 5	4 50 to 4 60
Flour, No. 6	4 30 to 4 40
Flour, No. 7	4 10 to 4 20
Flour, No. 8	3 90 to 4 00
Flour, No. 9	3 70 to 3 80
Flour, No. 10	3 50 to 3 60
Flour, No. 11	3 30 to 3 40
Flour, No. 12	3 10 to 3 20
Flour, No. 13	2 90 to 3 00
Flour, No. 14	2 70 to 2 80
Flour, No. 15	2 50 to 2 60
Flour, No. 16	2 30 to 2 40
Flour, No. 17	2 10 to 2 20
Flour, No. 18	1 90 to 2 00
Flour, No. 19	1 70 to 1 80
Flour, No. 20	1 50 to 1 60

**RAILROADS—THURSDAY LAST.**

Flour, extra	5 90 to 6 00
Flour, No. 1	5 40 to 5 50
Flour, No. 2	5 20 to 5 30
Flour, No. 3	5 00 to 5 10
Flour, No. 4	4 80 to 4 90
Flour, No. 5	4 60 to 4 70
Flour, No. 6	4 40 to 4 50
Flour, No. 7	4 20 to 4 30
Flour, No. 8	4 00 to 4 10
Flour, No. 9	3 80 to 3 90
Flour, No. 10	3 60 to 3 70
Flour, No	

INS at low rates, from 6 cents up,  
be had at the cheap store of  
**FAHNESTOCK BROS.**  
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**PICKERS.**  
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**PICKERS.**

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampless' Tinning Establishment—“COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

**New Store!**

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Quinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &c.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies' parties are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied that I have never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

It will also be found on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which I will add very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—

**“QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!”**

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I have a wide acquaintance to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give me credit for it.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 11, 1862.

**New Goods—Large Stock!**

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOB & BROS. have just received from a direct stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, VESTINGS, Cashmere, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

The are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are carefully studied, and all clothing made in an elegant style. They also make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, as they will give good work and moderate charges.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

**Restaurant.**

THE CHAMBERS STREET RESTAURANT (formerly Eckenrode's) in the Jacobs Building, Chambers street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

DINERS are done up in all styles. FISH COURSE, STEAK, TURKEY, TURKEY, BOILED EGGS, and a FULL GLASS OF ALE, can always be had. The Kitchen has been kept up and fixed up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

**Bargains!**

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

THINKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.

Having just received a large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them at very low prices, and in the best style. We also have a large stock of hats, caps, boots and shoes, and are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

HATS AND CAPS.

Consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.

For the purpose of carrying all the necessary articles for the traveler.

APRIL 24, 1862. R. F. MEHRENS.

**Great Bargains!**

SUITING AND CLOTHING TO ORDER.

Having just received a large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them at very low prices, and in the best style. We also have a large stock of hats, caps, boots and shoes, and are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

HATS AND CAPS.

Consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.

For the purpose of carrying all the necessary articles for the traveler.

APRIL 24, 1862. R. F. MEHRENS.

**Trees! Trees! Trees!**

The undersigned have attention to their large and well grown stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, &c., and are prepared to sell them at very low prices, and in the best style. We also have a large stock of hats, caps, boots and shoes, and are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

HATS AND CAPS.

Consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.

For the purpose of carrying all the necessary articles for the traveler.

APRIL 24, 1862. R. F. MEHRENS.

**Natrona Coal Oil.**

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY burn an explosive Oil when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALTON STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862.]

**Saponifier! Saponifier!**

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER. All Kitchen Soap can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees, PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALTON ST., PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 24, 1862. 15

**Revolvers.**

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at KILGON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the lowest rate, he is prepared to sell as low as the best—no profit for him. Do not let the chance for you pass. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

**1ST PREMIUM** awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Maryland Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept. 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

**AL** the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORSER.

**LARGE** assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brown, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at R. F. MEHRENS'S.

**GUM COATS** cheap at PICKING'S.

# A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

14th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

No. 41.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”

**The Muse.**

From the Waverley Magazine.

THE BRIDES' CAREWELL.

Farewell! it is a little word.

Yet filled with bitter thoughts of pain.

When forced from loving lips that part.

Never, perchance, to meet again.

Tears thus we parted—then to roam.

Where'er our country's banner led.

And to linger in a home.

Whose sunlight with thy presence fled.

I wait thy coming when once more.

Shall wave the olive branch of Peace.

And from the masive chains of war.

Our land shall claim a full release.

And then, oh, then, what joy to dream.

That we shall meet unchained in heart.

No more to weep in loneliness.

That we must tread life's path apart.

Farewell! oh, no, I will not say.

That so often would again to thee.

Our parting is no bridgeless gulf.

Till leads through all eternity.

And, shouldst thou fall, remember, love.

My heart can endure and be strong.

Wait for me in the land above.

For we shall not be parted long.

NEW EDITION.

**FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.**

The Second Struggle on the Field of the Seven Pines—A Full Account of the Fighting—A Series of Richmond Strictures.

The affair near the Seven Pines, on Wednesday week last, grows in magnitude with time, like most of the battles on the Peninsula and before Richmond. We copy the following from the New York Times' account of the engagements:

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.

On Wednesday the army moved to advance, and by seven in the morning of that day the corps of McDowell and Sumner were under arms, every preparation being made at the same time for a general engagement, should the movement prove successful.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

At seven o'clock the brigades of this division were drawn up in line of battle on the right of the Williamsburg road, a short distance beyond the Seven Pines, and from that point the march to the railroad. The First Massachusetts, Col. Robert Goulding, having displayed a skirmish line, the Second New Hampshire, Col. Mansueti, supporting it, a little to the left and rear, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. Wm. F. Smith, supporting it in the right and rear, the Eleventh Massachusetts, Col. Wm. Bliss, forming the reserve. On the left of the Williamsburg road Gen. Sickles' Cavalry Brigade was stationed, the remaining brigade of the division, Gen. Patterson's New Jersey Brigade, being held in reserve as a support.

Further to the left Gen. Kearney joined his line of battle on that of General Sickles, while at the right Gen. Sumner held his men in preparation for any service that might be required of them.

GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

Pressing forward through the woods in front of them, and so on through the peach orchard, General Hooker's men drove the rebel pickets before them, until they came upon the main body of the enemy at their rifle pits, on the further side of the clearing beyond the woods. Here the battle raged for some time, the rebels at the maintaining their ground, and firing themselves slowly, as they were, and in danger of being flanked by General Kearney's troops on the right, they were forced to give way before the fierce charge of Hooker's veterans, which drove them from the rifle pits and into the woods at their rear. Here our men held their ground, and in spite of the enemy's resistance, would have advanced upon their position, had not a severe rain from a squall of clouds directed them to fall back. This forced the enemy to make a counter-charge to follow them, suffering them to withdraw to the shelter of the woods back of them.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.

We took a few minutes during the day to have a look at the scene. A number of these men were in the New York Post-Office, and a number of the rebels were in the hands of the rebels. The rebels were in the hands of the rebels, and the rebels were in the hands of the rebels.

**THE FIGHT ON JAMES ISLAND.**

Further Details of the Affair.

At 10 o'clock the rebels were in the hands of the rebels, and the rebels were in the hands of the rebels. The rebels were in the hands of the rebels, and the rebels were in the hands of the rebels.

**OUR REAL CONDITION AND PROSPECT.**

When some eighteen or twenty months ago, the rebellion was yet in advance, the Democrats in Congress, including the late Mr. Douglas, advocated "compromise," and contained "secession" as a means of restoring the Union, they were rebuked by the Republicans. Twelve months ago, the man who dared to propose the "secession" of the South, by Mr. Lincoln, was rebuked by the Democrats. Twelve months ago, the man who dared to propose the "secession" of the South, by Mr. Lincoln, was rebuked by the Democrats.

**MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.**

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A meeting of the conservative members of Congress was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Saturday, at noon. We copy the subjoined report of the proceedings from the Washington Chronicle:

Hon. John J. Crittenden was called to the chair, and Hon. S. C. Cox acted secretary.

At a previous meeting of the conservatives, Messrs. Crittenden, Wickliffe, Richardson, Biddle and Cox, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, and Mr. Wickliffe reported a series for consideration.

Mr. Menzies, of Ky., said that he was not disposed to assert that even if the constitution and emancipation bills should become laws, he had little hope of speedy termination of the war. No, this hope was in the people, and he would appeal to them from the law makers.

Mr. Johnson, of Pa., thought that the hope of the gentleman was that the people would regulate the laws, but if the laws were passed the presumption was they would be enforced.

Mr. Menzies explained that such laws would not be approved by the people, or suffered to remain on the statute books, if men for whom the constitution was a sacred trust, and of which they have not been convicted on a trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity, nor is there any such justification as "State necessity" known to our government or laws.

8. The foregoing resolutions are in exacting and complete fulfillment of the resolutions passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden resolutions," and which declared, "That this is not a war waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and the preservation of the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

A committee was appointed to superintend the publication of and the preserving signatures to the resolutions, and the meeting then adjourned.

There were about thirty-five members present, and various reasons were given for the absence of gentlemen.

**CONFESSION OF A REPUBLICAN.**

I voted for Lincoln. That's so. I carried a lamp sixteen nights, and wore out as many as two caps. You see I am about to confess all and make a clean breast. I voted for Lincoln, because I was told that his election would put an end to the slavery agitation, and quiet the country. The Tribune said so; a large committee of New York Republicans, chosen for it, and all the leading leaders of the country, affirmed it. I don't pretend to know much myself; but I supposed our leaders knew and I believed them.

I voted for Lincoln to make times good. The leaders told us that times would be better than ever, if Lincoln was elected. That six dollars was only a Locofoco price for pork, and that I might better have the Lincoln price, which would be eight.

I voted for Lincoln, because I was not able to give and to come, but I would go of them to have a farm. The leaders told me that my boys should each have 160 acres when Lincoln was elected. Poor fate! One of them sleeps in a trench at Fort Donelson and the other in the hospital at Mound City.

After Lincoln was elected and the first fairly begun, I wanted the Crittenden compromise adopted; but the leaders pushed it. They said, "They will not let it be adopted, unless you sacrifice your manhood," and I didn't know what to reply.

Then the South was told that the South was only "gassing," and that we could not kick her out of the Union, if we should try. That all the secession there would be but little more for the country.

Mr. Douglas, of Missouri, was ready to vote for the Crittenden resolutions. Although it was not a party meeting, they were laying the foundation of an organization which was to exert a great moral and political influence upon the country.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, regarded the meeting as one of the most important ever held, and for the reasons given by the gentleman who had preceded him.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together, how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. Resolved, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. Resolved, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such, so long as that constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled or destroyed the constitutional relations of the so-called "seceded States" to the Federal government, neither has it divested those States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of those rights and powers may for a time be interrupted or obstructed by rebellion and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but so soon as that rebellion is suppressed, those States will be entitled, as of right, to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

**Miscellaneous.**

**MORE CORRUPTION—A REPUBLICAN SENATOR MAKES \$50,000 OFF THE GOVERNMENT.**

The commission on contract-composed of Secretary Blair and Blair, Dole, Dole, has submitted to Congress a statement showing that two citizens of Rhode Island obtained contracts from the War Department for a certain number of small arms through the influence of Senator Simmons of that State, and for which that Senator was to receive \$50,000. The evidence submitted with this statement shows that Senator Simmons had been received by him. Senator Simmons was called on and gave his evidence on the whole transaction. The commission comments with great severity on this special case, and dwells at length on the evil practice of Senators and members obtaining contracts for their constituents, especially for any consideration. The commission says that, however deplorable such acts are, they must be treated as legal till the case shall be law in the otherwise. A bill has already been introduced making them a misdemeanor, rendering such contracts void, and disqualifying any member of Congress who has a hand in them, either for pay or any other consideration.

**LOOK AT IT, WHITE MEN.**

The emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was celebrated at the National Hall, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, by a large number of whites and blacks. We have only room to copy from the Liberator of Friday the following remarks of one of the speakers:

Rev. J. BOLLA MAYNIE, a young colored minister from Boston, spoke at some length. He was glad to unite in the celebration which was to commemorate the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This was one step taken by the nation toward justice. It might be the beacon light on which to hope that freedom might be made more certain, and that the colored people of the South might be able to breathe free air throughout the whole land and to the inhabitants thereof. Viewed in itself, the liberation of a few hundred human beings may not appear to be much, but it may be auspicious of something more potent. It may have an influence upon the millions who are still held in bondage, and it may, even if they are free, would not be subjects for emigration. They would be free in a free land, to remain in the same territory in which they were born. The whites have always looked upon the blacks with disdain, but the time will come when the colored race will not be treated as a separate race. When an English lord in the future will be treated as a separate race, they will establish a society of a nation of people far superior to any ever produced by man in the world. They will cultivate literature, art, science, and manufactures will flourish with a degree of success heretofore unparalleled. The four principal nations will be obtained, no matter how—whether through the preservation or destruction of the Union. Before the South will give up and be conquered by the North, against whom she will ever bear the utmost enmity, she will free her slaves and bid them fight the North. The colored people have been refused when they wanted to fight under the stars and stripes. They were told that they were not Anglo-Saxon blood. But their freedom and liberty must be attained, and to get it, no matter what banner they carry. They will even fight for Jeff. Davis, if by so doing, they receive their freedom.

**THE CLEVELAND HONOR (RE) thus speaks of the Irish and other foreigners.**

"We unhesitatingly aver that seven tenths of the foreigners that land on our shores, have less intelligence than wild blooded Africans."

That sentiment prevails largely among Republicans, and their recent revival of Know Nothingism under an assumed and deceptive title, together with their steps towards emancipation, render it probable their success would ensure all negroes the enjoyment of superior "privileges to those white foreigners."—Fremont's Journal.

**RESULT OF RUSSIA MAN ON A RAIL.**

The case of Miller vs. Smith has just been tried in Wales, Massachusetts. The plaintiff sued for an assault committed on him last August. He was ridden on a rail, and subjected to other violence and indignity, for the utterance of what were alleged to be disloyal sentiments. A verdict of \$575 was rendered for the plaintiff. The Palmer Journal says: "Those who engaged in what they considered a just, but unfortunate outbreak of indignation, are among the first people of Wales."

**THE 1600 NEGROES, comprising the brigade at Hilton Head, are described as a motley, jabbering, stupid, undisciplined set—of no use whatever except to consume U. S. rations—which they do at a fearful rate.**

It is asserted that every pound of cotton sent North from Hilton Head will cost the United States \$2—such has been the expense of fancy abolitionian plotting.

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1000

**The Old and Reliable,**  
**NEW SPRING GOODS,**  
**SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.**  
 J. L. SCHICK  
 would respectfully say to the citizens of  
 Burlington and vicinity, that he is now receiving  
 his store a splendid  
**STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,**  
 The stock consists in part of Fancy as  
 well as **PRIME DRY GOODS,** of every description.  
**DELAINES,**  
**BOZANQUETTE,**  
**CHALICES,**  
**DELAINES,**  
**BOMBAZINES,**  
**ALPACAS,**  
**LAWNS,**  
**CALICOES,**  
 all qualities and choicest styles, which will  
 be sold at **PRICES TO DEFEAT COMPETITION.**

all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Underclothing, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of HUSBANDS and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. A large stock of WHITE GOODS will be found for sale, and complete and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,  
all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. F. SCHICK.

**New Spring Goods**

T. ARENDSVILLE.—

The undersigned has just returned from the cities with a splendid stock of New Spring Goods, such as is rarely found in a country store, embracing

SHIRTS,  
CASSIMERES,  
CASINETTS,  
VESTINGS;  
DRESS SLACKS,  
COVERS,  
ALEXANDER.

BELAINES,  
 DRAPES,  
 PRINTS,  
 GINGHAMS,  
 MUSLINS,  
 FLANNELS,  
 READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
 HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
 HARDWARE, GREENGLASS

GROCERIES,  
DRUGS,  
PAINTS,  
OILS;  
short such a general variety as cannot be

H sell for CASH, or at sixty days to prompt  
 terms. Call in and see for yourselves—un-  
 able to show Goods.  
 Also, constantly on hand POSTS and RAILS  
 PLANK & SPANGLER.  
 Arceneville, Adams co., Pa.  
 April 21, 1862. 2m  
**New Mercantile Firm**  
 N EMMITSBERG.  
 NEW GOODS and

new firm of SMITH & SHORB respect  
em, their friends and the public at large.

they have just returned from the cities  
this splendid assortment of Goods, consisting  
of Linens.

**DRESS GOODS,**

such as Broades, de Bagas, Chuallos, Lawns,  
Indies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silk  
Silks Jaconet, Check and Cambric Mus-  
lins, and a good assortment of Ladies  
Ribbons, Calicoes and Musings, at old prices.

**CLOTHS,**

**CASSIMERES,**

**WESTINGS,**

And, &c., &c., for men's wear:

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

**BOOTS, SHOES,**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

at low prices. A good stock of Cotton Van-  
dyke, **QUEENWARE,**  
**DRUGS AND**  
**MEDICINES;**

A good stock of prime  
**GROCERIES, &c.,**  
of all kinds of goods, such as are general-  
ly sold in our country store. Having bought for  
cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest  
prices. Our motto is "Quick Sales and  
Small Profits."

These goods are really very beautiful  
and we want it distinctly understood that  
we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to pur-  
chase at an abatement of six months. Please call  
early before purchasing. We desire to  
sell repeatedly return our thanks to our  
friends for the liberal patronage extended to  
our store, and respectfully ask a continuation  
thereof.

SMITH & SIOCKE.

Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1867. ly

**New Goods,**

**FORGE ASSOCIATED,**

[ ] that just received from Philadelphia  
a large stock of

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,**

check, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French  
Linen, for Shirts, Neck Ties, Collars, &c.; broad  
Tie, Tailor, Ready-Made Coats, Jeans, Drilling  
Cambric Cassimere, Velvet, Gaiters, Gun-  
ny of Gaiting, all very handsome. In the ad-

also a large stock of CARPETS, TRIMMINGS, and

ALPINE BAGS, and Bannocks,  
A large stock of READY-MADE CLOTH-  
ing of our own manufacturing, in great vari-  
ety of prices and cheap. Call on us for  
Mr. W. T. King is in connection with a  
Establishment as usual to cut and make  
everything in short order.  
April 28, 1862. 2m

**The Official War Map.**  
**HAZARD'S RAILROAD AND MILITARY**  
**MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.**  
From the most authentic sources, and the best  
surveyors, engraved in the latest style of  
Engraving. It gives so recent and so valuable  
facts, concerning all the Railroads, that the War  
Department has officially authorized its pub-  
lication, and distributed it to all the Generals  
under the Generals and Colonels of the Army.  
As it is the only Map that is authorized  
and distributed, it is the most Reliable and Author-  
itative. It is of a large size—22 by 35 inches—show-  
ing a glance all the Principal Places and all the  
Railroads, and the most important Waterways.  
We acknowledge the great importance of it to the  
Government.  
Beautifully Colored, Price only 1 Dollar,  
and furnished with inferior maps. In Cloth case  
\$1.50. Discovered and mounted on Muslin  
\$2.00. Bound in Leather, with Colored  
Illustrations, \$2.50. Sent freely by Mail on re-  
quest.  
Price.  
WILLIS P. HAZARD,  
No. 621 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

**New Tailoring**  
ESTABLISHMENT—GEO. F. ECKENROUD  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
Adopts this method of informing his friends  
to the public generally, that he has opened  
his tailoring establishment in Baltimore street  
Baltimore, (late Post Office,) near the Dr.

**Now Restaurant.**  
THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant at the corner of Erie and B streets, where he is prepared to do all work on a line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving the most warranted fashionable styles and neat substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be moderate as moderate as the times will allow. Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice.  
G. Gutzburg, April 7, 1862.

...cityburg, where he will keep everything  
...the eating line in scaroon—also Ale, Lager, and  
...rider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is larger,  
...ting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same  
...place. He hopes, by attention to business and  
...desire to please, to receive a liberal share  
...estom. HENRY W. CHURCHMAN.  
May 5, 1862;

DR. WM. B. HURD'S  
MOUTH WASH

## A SURE REMEDY FOR A BAD BREATH, GARDEN MOUTHS

**DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS, CANCER,  
NURSING SORE MOUTH**  
And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing  
**ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**

absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring  
**A SWEET BREATH**  
 to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or  
 Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a  
**BAD BREATH**  
 should delay applying this remedy, for it is

**CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.**  
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that in the least injure the Teeth.  
Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

**TOOTHACHE DROPS,**  
For the cure of  
"TOOTHACHE  
produced by exposed nerves.  
It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHACHE.  
Parents can relieve themselves from the

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from the distressing worry caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering.

For the cure of NEURALGIA  
or Toothache, caused by tooth  
LOCAL NEURALGIA  
is immediately cured by the application.  
They act like a charm, and are perfectly  
harmless in their use, and do not produce

- NOTICE.

We are daily receiving orders to send by mail some one or more of Dr. Hurd's Dental Rubbers, which we cannot fill. Some are mailed except the Neutralized Plaster, which we send in an envelope on receipt of Price & cents postage.

pieces were the druggists and store-keepers are behind the age, we have put up packages in white embossed boxes, seven inches by ten, with compartments—each box containing a bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash, and Tooth Ache Drops, a box of Tooth Powder, the X-ray Calcia Plaster, and a valuable little Treatise.

country if every family to-day had one of the packages, which, in itself, is a complete set of Dental Remedies. Address Wm. B. HENKES & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write name and address plainly. That remittance may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, to G. W. G.

vertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes of samples containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of \$7, about half price to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. They can be sold in a day. **FREE** We would

### Removals.

**T**HE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year

**M** can be had at the cheap store of  
**FAINESTOCK BROS.**  
**T**RENKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at  
**PICKINGS.**  
**F**LY NETS—a superior assortment—at.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE